3. (AMENDED) Method according to claim 1, characterised in that the acrylate-containing dispersion or mixture contains water, in which acrylate particles are dispersed, and preferably resin, in particular an amino resin.

4. (AMENDED) Method according to claim 1, characterised in that colour pigments such as aluminium silicate, calcium carbonate, $Ti0_2$, $A1_2$ 03 or magnesium silicate are added to the acrylate-containing mixture or dispersion.

5. (AMENDED) Method according to claim 1, characterised in that the paper is conducted through rollers which are pressed together, the acrylate-containing dispersion or mixture being continuously applied to at least one roller and preferably distributed on the roller with a doctor blade.

6. (AMENDED) Method according to claim 1, characterised in that the paper is de-aerated before the acrylate-containing dispersion or mixture is pressed into it and for this purpose in particular is steeped on one side in the acrylate-containing dispersion or mixture.

7. (AMENDED) Method according to claim 1, characterised in that the paper weight amounts to at least 15 grams per square metre and/or does not exceed an upper limit of 60 g/m^2, preferably of 40 g/m^2.

12. (AMENDED) Paper according to the preceding article claim, produced in accordance with claim 1.

13. (AMENDED) Paper according to claim 11, characterised by a paper weight of 15 to 60 g/m^2, preferably up to 40 g/m^2.

14. (AMENDED) Paper according to claim 11, characterised by colour pigments which are present in the interior of the paper.

15. (AMENDED) Paper according to claim 11, characterised in that it displays no delamination on the conclusion of the performance of a standardised steam test, in which the paper is exposed to steam for two hours.

16. (AMENDED) Tile, in which the paper according to claim 11, is used.

18. (AMENDED) Tile according to claim 11, characterised in that the tile is a flooring panel.